Mr. MAITLAND's

ACCOUNT

OF

INOCULATING

THE

SMALL POX

Vindicated,

From Dr. WAGSTAFFE's Misrepresentations of that PRACTICE; with some Remarks on Mr. MASSEY's Sermon.

The Second Edition.

To which is added,

A First ACCOUNT of *Inoculating* the SMALL POX.

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TO

THE HONOURED

Sir *HANS SLOAN*, Bart.

PRESIDENT

Of the

Colledge of PHYSICIANS, &c.

PERMIT Me, Honoured SIR, to Inscribe these few Sheets to you. They are written in *Vindication* of the *Practice of Inoculating the* SMALL POX.

DEDICATION.

Your known Candour and Experience encourage me to submit them to your Censure, with Regard not only to the Safety of the *Method*; but likewise to the Truth of the *Facts* here contested. I am under great and many Obligations

Honoured Sir,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

CHARLES MAITLAND.

Mr

Mr. MAITLAND'S Account of INOCULATING THE Small Pox Vindicated, &c.

I Am very Senſible of the Reſpect that is due to the Profeſſion, and Character of the Author of the Letter againſt *Inoculating the Small Pox*; but am no leſs ſenſible of the Obligation I lye under to vindicate my own Reputation, which a violent Fit of Sickneſs hath hitherto hinder'd me from doing. And I can do it with the more Freedom, becauſe I am conſcious to my ſelf, that I began this Practice in *England* with the ſame View to the *Publick Good*, with which, I hope, the Learned Author condemns it. I muſt take the Liberty to ſay, that allowing the Doctor's Abilities to be as great as poſſible in his own Profeſſion, he ſeems not quite ſo well qualify'd to write upon this Subject; becauſe of the Narrowneſs of his

Experience (as far as appears by his Letter) and his partial Credulity, or Incredulity in Matters of Fact, which he takes from others; and laſtly, becauſe of ſtrong Prejudices, which impoſe upon his moſt excellent Underſtanding; and draw him into Reaſonings, which either are inconſequential, or conclude ſtrongly for the Practice of *Inoculation*, which they are brought to overturn. All theſe, I believe, will appear very plain to any Impartial Reader, in the following *Animadverſions*, in which I will endeavour to be as ſhort as the Subject will allow.

The Letter pretends to be an Admonition to Phyſicians not to meddle in this Practice of *Inoculation*, 'till they are better aſcertain'd, by Experience, of the Succeſs of it: At the ſame Time, it is a moſt warm Diſſuaſive, not only to Phyſicians, but to all Sorts of People, not to practiſe it at all; and conſequently, to deprive them of all Poſſibility of coming by Experience. Would it not ſound ſomewhat abſurd, if any one ſhould ſay to a young Phyſician, Pray, Sir, don't Practiſe 'till you have Experience? But it is ſtill more ſo in this Caſe, becauſe in a Practice that is entirely to be laid aſide, you can neither have the Benefit of your own, nor other Peoples Experience.

As to Phyſicians meddling with this Practice of *Inoculation*, I can only ſay, it may ſavour too much of Novelty to be bigotly zealous

zealous for it; and too much of a Faculty-Intereſt to be ſo violent againſt it. Phyſicians cannot ingraft People againſt their own, or their Parents Conſent; and a Phyſician would be out of his Duty, who ſhould perſuade them to it contrary to their Inclinations: On the other Hand, If a Perſon, from the Experience of the Fatality of the *Small Pox* in general, or in his own Family in particular, ſhould reſolve to ingraft his Child, any Phyſician, who ſhould diſſuade him from it, might, in a great meaſure, be chargeable with the fatal Conſequences of the Neglect of a Method, which the Parent had propos'd, as the only Means to ſave his Child's Life: And he would be ſtill as much to blame, if when the Parent had reſolv'd to ingraft his Child, he ſhould refuſe to attend him. It is very common with Parents, not only to leave their Children in Houſes infected with the *Small Pox*, but to bring them into the Room, where their Brethren or Siſters lye ill of them; and a Parent who does ſo, conveys the Infection to his Child as deliberately, and according to the Doctor, certainly more than he, who orders him to be *Inoculated*. Would it not then be equally impertinent in the Phyſician to deny his Attendance in either Caſe?

I muſt put the Doctor in Mind, that there are very few of the moſt uſeful Diſcoveries in Phyſick, that have not been ſtrenuouſly

oppos'd by many of the Faculty upon their first Appearance. There is extant a Decree of the College of Physicians at *Paris*, against the Use of Antimonial Vomits: It were easy to assign many Instances of the like Nature.

As the Doctor is surpriz'd, *that an Experiment, practis'd only by a few ignorant Women, amongst an illiterate and unthinking People, should on a Sudden, and upon a slender Experience, so far obtain in one of the Politest Nations in the World, as to be receiv'd into the Royal Palace.* I hope he has not forgot, that the Practice of Curing Intermitting Fevers by the BARK, was introduc'd of a Sudden, by a barbarous *Indian*, if not into the Royal Family, into the Family of a Viceroy; and thence transmitted to us.

Page 7.] The *Blood* of the *English if we speak of it as National, is the Product of the richest Dyet*, &c. *Ergo*, to bring 'em to a spare Dyet before they have the *Small Pox*, must be extremely dangerous and hurtful. This must be the Doctor's Conclusion: mine, I own, would be the direct contradictory. If the Inflammatory State of the Blood, arising from the Richness of the Dyet, makes the *Small Pox* in *England* very mortal; That Practice, which either takes the Advantage of a contrary State of the Blood, or by a Spare Dyet introduces it, must be beneficial.

Page 8.] *The fineſt, the moſt Volatile, and indeed, Inſenſible Particles of the Animal Juices, are the moſt penetrating, and conſequently the moſt contagious.* And for the ſame Reaſon, the moſt *noxious*: Does it follow therefore, To convey the Infection by the groſſer and ſenſible Parts, muſt be extremely unfit and dangerous? I confeſs, I ſhould have inferr'd the contrary.

The Symptoms are more or leſs, and the Diſtemper appears in a greater, or a leſs Degree, according to the State of the Blood at the Time of Infection. Therefore the Practice of *Inoculation* is highly to be encouraged, becauſe it either finds, or puts the Blood into a good State, before the Infection; ſeems to be a more natural Concluſion, than the contrary One.

Page 10.] *If we could be aſſur'd, that the Diſtemper would not be equally uncertain by* Inoculation, *according to the Nature of the Injected Matter, or the Diſpoſition of the Fluids, in the Perſon who receives it; ſo that it would conſtantly prove of the mildeſt Kind,* Inoculation *would, no doubt, be a very rational and uſeful Practice.* The Doctor ſurely will not affirm, that a Perſon *Inoculated* is equally uncertain of the Circumſtances mention'd, with one who catches the *Small Pox* by the common Way of Infection. *Firſt,* He may be aſſur'd, if the *Inoculation* takes Place, of the Time when

he

he ſhall have the *Small Pox*. *Secondly*, That he has not the Infection by the inſenſible Particles, which the Doctor owns to be the moſt contagious; or which is near the ſame Thing, convey the Contagion the ſtrongeſt. *Thirdly*, He may be as ſure, as his Operator is careful, that he is infected by a favourable Kind. And, *Fourthly*, He may be much more ſure of the Diſpoſition of his Fluids, than a Perſon who catches them by Chance, after a Surfeit, or a Debauch: And after all this, he may be aſſur'd, if he has not abſolute Certainty, (which, I believe, one has hardly in Blood-letting) that he has a much greater Probability to eſcape, which is ſufficient Ground for human Prudence to act upon: If the Doctor will deny thoſe Things, I think it is Folly to reaſon upon this Subject any longer: And if, as the Doctor ſays, Inoculation *may be a more uncertain Method to give the Contagion, than that which Nature has purſu'd*; it may be, notwithſtanding that, much more ſafe.

Page 11.] *The very Choice that is made of a thick purulent Matter, to intermix immediately with the Blood, ſeems a little repugnant to our Reaſon, ſince we know, that the Particles have ſuch a different Contexture, and ſuch different Powers to Attract.* It may proceed from my Ignorance, or Dulneſs, but, I confeſs, I do not eaſily apprehend the Meaning of this Sentence: Whether

ther by *the Particles* he means the Particles of purulent Matter, or the Particles of Blood; or whether the Particles of purulent Matter have different attractive Powers, from those of the Blood, is not obvious from the Construction of the Sentence. I chuse rather to understand him in the last Sense, because he has afterwards very sagaciously discover'd, *That the blended Particles of Blood with Blood, may, in all Reason, be thought more likely to unite, and less liable to raise Commotions.* But it happens unluckily in the Case of *Inoculation*, the Design is to *raise a Commotion*; and the purulent Matter, for the Reason mention'd by him, is fittest for that Purpose; And his Observation, that *purging Medicines injected into the Blood will Purge*, does not prove, that the *Pus* of the *Small Pox*, mix'd with the Blood, may not raise the *Small Pox*. What he says in this Paragraph, as likewise in the following, concerning the Experiment of the *Mangey Dog*, proves, that *Pus* is a more proper Vehicle to convey Infection than Blood; I cannot find any more in it.

Page 13.] *It never came into the Heads* of the Practitioners above-mention'd *to raise Distempers by Art in a human Body.* Then I will be bold to say, it never came into their Heads to practise Physick; which, consider'd in a true Light, is founded upon that single Principle of Curing *Natural*, by raising

ing *Artificial Diſeaſes*. What is Bleeding, but an artificial Hæmorrhagy; Purging, but raiſing an artificial Diarrhæa? Does the Vomiting produc'd by a Surfeit, and that procur'd by a Medicine differ ſo much, as that the One muſt be call'd a Diſeaſe, and the Other not? Are not Bliſters, Iſſues, and Setons, artificial Impoſthumations? I hope he has not forgot the τὸ πῦρ ποιεῖν of his great Maſter *Hippocrates*. The Wounds and Amputations of Surgeons, differ only from accidental Ones, by the Manner and Intention; *Morbus eſt ille corporis ſtatus qui functiones Animales lædit*: And it may be likewiſe obſerv'd, that Phyſicians produce thoſe Diſeaſes in their Patients often by Way of Prevention as well as Cure; and, in this they do nothing but imitate Nature, which often attempts the Cure of one Diſeaſe by another.

Page 14.] His next Argument is taken from *the fatal Conſequences of this very Matter it ſelf returning into the Blood, in the very Height of the* Small Pox, *where there ſeldom is a full and ſufficient Diſcharge by the Skin*, &c. One would imagine, that the natural Inference from this, would be to the Advantage of *Inoculation*; For if there are terrible Symptoms, which ariſe from Want of a ſufficient Diſcharge of the purulent Matter in the *Small Pox*; *Inoculation*, which provides for ſuch a Diſcharge;

by

by artificial Out-lets, must needs be useful; and seems more proper than the Blisters, which the Physicians apply on that Occasion. As to the *fatal Consequences arising for Want of a sufficient Discharge upon the Skin*, I am affraid the Case is quite different from what the Doctor represents; for the more Matter is discharg'd upon the Skin, the more is often return'd into the Blood; witness the *confluent* Kind of *Small Pox*, where the Discharge upon the Skin, as well as the Symptoms arising from the Return of the Matter into the Blood, are both the greatest: And I believe it will be found, the less the Discharge upon the Skin, the less will be the Danger from these Symptoms. The Doctor says, *That one may always observe in this artificial Method* (*even where the Distemper is the fairest and most kindly*) *that the Pustules scarce ever plump up to that Degree, or contain so laudable a Matter, as they do in the natural Sort.* Here is an odd Jumble of the Words *always*, *scarce ever*: Suppose for *scarce ever* one put *seldom*, then the Sentence runs thus; *One may always observe the Pustules seldom plump up*, &c. What happens but seldom, happens sometimes; and to observe *always That* not to happen, which happens sometimes, is odd, or oddly express'd. I would be glad to know how many Cases the Doctor has observ'd, to frame this so general a Proposition upon;

of the contrary of which, Hundreds of Persons about this Town, who know the Disease perfectly, have been Eye-Witnesses.

Page 16.] The Doctor foresees some Inconvenience that must happen, from those *viscid Particles* intermixing with the Blood, without undergoing the common Alterations of Aliment. But they have that in common with the *Volatile* and most *Insensible Particles*. But then they are *viscid*, and therefore, (according to the Doctor's Reasoning) don't convey the Infection so strong: But they *occasion great Disorders*; Not so great as the *Insensible* and *Volatile Particles*. At last, they *break through the Glands of the Skin*: If only the small Quantity of purulent Matter, that mixes with the Blood, break thro' the Pores of the Skin, the Eruption, indeed, would be very small; But to cause an Eruption, is the very Intention of the Operation; the *Small Pox* cannot be produc'd without it: And if the Doctor still insists, that it is *only like the* Small Pox; all I can say is, If he had been pleas'd to attend Multitudes of Cases of *Inoculated Persons*, here and elsewhere in *England*, since this Practice began, he must have been convinc'd, that the *Eruptions*, produc'd by *Inoculation*, are the *Genuine Small Pox*. If his Arguments so far prevail, as to hinder any future *Inoculation*, he must for ever continue in his Mistake; If the Patient recovers, then it was only some-

thing

thing like the *Small Pox*; If any one dies, then to be ſure it was the *Small Pox* catch'd by *Inoculation*, and of the worſt Sort. In this Paragraph it is no *Small Pox*; by and by, it is a *Small Pox* ſo bad, that it is capable of *ſpreading the* Small Pox through *a whole City*; *and an artificial Way of depopulating a whole Country*. This Way of Arguing is a very plain Proof of the ſtrong Prejudices the Doctor lyes under; and that as he has taken up his Opinion early, he is reſolv'd to defend it obſtinately.

Page 20.] The *Inoculators* are charg'd with *Acting like Empirics*, becauſe *they are not aſcertain'd of the different Doſes for Children and Adults*. There does not ſeem to be any great Matter in this Nicety, by Experience, as it ſtands hitherto; a ſmall Quantity will communicate the *Small Pox*, and a greater has been found not to do hurt in any one Inſtance. If the *Inoculation* is perform'd by Inciſion, the different Apertures will anſwer that Intention: However, there is a great Difference between recommending Caution, and forbidding the Practice: It is ſtill more ſtrange to forbid the Practice, 'till that is determin'd, which can only be found out by Practice. According to this Principle, it had been impoſſible ever to have found out any Thing in Medicine; for he that gave the firſt Doſe of a Vomiting, or Purging Medicine, or of any other, could never

never be ſure of the proper Doſe; nay farther, according to this Doctrine, it is impoſſible to give any Body their firſt Doſe of any Medicine: For who can tell what is the proper Doſe for any particular Perſon, there being often Singularities in every one's Conſtitution? In all theſe Matters, Mankind generally govern themſelves by common Senſe, and ſtrong Probabilities; there being no abſolute Certainty in any human Affairs.

Page 25.] The Doctor returns to his former Point, that it is *not the Genuine* Small Pox, *and conſequently no Security againſt that Diſeaſe*. The Matters of Fact I will anſwer by themſelves; all I ſhall ſay at preſent is, that if the Symptoms of the Ingrafted *Small Pox* are more mild, than thoſe of the natural Sort, I hope the Doctor will not bring that as an Objection againſt the Practice. I believe the Patient, in this Caſe, has juſt as great Certainty for not having the *Small Pox* again, as any other Perſon who has had them; *which is no abſolute one*. Thoſe who are Infected by any Method, I believe, are much in the ſame Condition, as to their Security from the Diſeaſe for the future; for which, I will give the Doctor this one plain Proof, which is ſufficient to eſtabliſh a moral Certainty. This Practice of *Inoculation* has been continu'd for many Years in ſeveral Countries; if the *Inoculated* had been ſubject to catch the *Small Pox* a ſecond Time, ſomething

of

of this Kind muſt have happen'd; and a very few Inſtances of this, muſt have put an End to the whole Practice: For can any one imagine, that People in their Senſes would have continu'd a troubleſome Experiment, which was not effectual for the Purpoſe for which it was deſign'd? I will take the Freedom to ſay, that this ſingle Reflection is a ſtronger Proof of this Point, than all the Doctor's Doubts and Suggeſtions, who knows nothing to the contrary; as I ſhall ſhew by and by. May it not at leaſt be adviſeable to allow a Truce in the Diſpute, 'till an uncontеſted Caſe of that Kind happens?

Page 28.] But, Innoculation *does not always take Place and produce the Diſeaſe:* is Therefore the Practice to be left off? There are ſome Perſons, who by a Speciality of their Conſtitutions, ſeem hardly ſuſceptible of the Diſtemper; and others, who have had the Diſeaſe, but it has been miſtaken, or forgot. They go farther in *Turky*, and affirm, that the very running Sores are a Security againſt the *Small Pox*. There may be, indeed, a ſtrong Preſumption, that Perſons, who have had ſo ſevere a Tryal as *Inoculation*, may not be ſuſceptible of the Diſtemper. Beſides, there are ſeveral Incidents in performing the Operation, which may not be carefully attended to; if the Patient has not the *Small Pox*, there is little Hurt done. There are ſome, whom a very ſtrong Doſe of Phyſick

ſick will not purge: What then? muſt we never afterwards give a Purge?

If the Doctor's Aphoriſm, laid down, *Page* 36, That an *Experiment, to make it uſeful, always muſt be nearly uniform*; there muſt be no ſuch Thing as the Practice of Phyſick; unleſs by the Word *nearly* he allows a very great Latitude.

I cannot allow it as a ſolid Argument againſt *Inoculation*, that the *French* and *Italians* have not begun it; no more, than that the Houſe of *Bourbon* has never been *Inoculated*. Were the Doctor's Letter publiſh'd in *Italian* too, as it is in very elegant *French*, both Nations, to be ſure, will be ſufficiently frighten'd from ever attempting this Practice: And to make the Antidote ſtill more univerſal, let us have it in *Sclavonic* and *High-Dutch*, *Welſh* and *Iriſh* alſo.

What the Doctor ſays, *Page* 44, of *the Attention that is to be given to the natural Weakneſſes of the Conſtitutions of the Perſons* Inoculated, is a very proper Caution; and perhaps Miſcarriages, if any ſuch there be, may be owing to the Neglect of it. But, as I hinted before, if the leaſt ill Succeſs, even in the moſt innocent Branches of the Practice of Phyſick, ariſing from Want of Care, or Skill, ſhould be a perpetual *Bar* to the Repitition of them, People muſt leave off to Purge, Vomit, Bleed, or even to cut Corns, of which Operation

ſeveral die in a Year within the Bills of Mortality.

Page 45.] But it is *poſſible, and even probable, the Matter of the* Small Pox *may communicate the Diſeaſes of the People from which it is taken.* This is hard! The Doctor will ſcarcely allow, that the Matter of the *Small Pox* will communicate the *Small Pox*; but it is *probable,* that it will communicate any other *Diſeaſe. Que vive* Thomas Diaphoinus, *il n'a Jamais eté vaincu en diſpute!* How are we ſure, that the Aliment, or Drugs, both for External and Internal Uſes, don't communicate the Diſeaſes; nay, the very natural Qualities of thoſe Animals from which they are taken? I think, indeed, the Election of wholſome Subjects to *Inoculate from,* is a proper Caution; but the Doctor demands abſolute Certainty, which cannot be found in any human Affair, and leſs ſtill in any Medical or Chyrurgical Practice. Mankind in all thoſe Matters govern themſelves by the ſtrongeſt Probabilities; and that theſe are on the Side of *Inoculation,* I ſhall plainly demonſtrate.

Page 51.] The Doctor's Argument from the *jarring Opinions* of the *Innoculators*; if all he ſays were true, is juſt as ſtrong againſt the Practice of Phyſick in General: For if no Body was to take any Medicine 'till *Doctors ceaſe to differ,* I believe the Faculty would ſtarve: May we not with more Truth affirm,

affirm, that the *Anti-inoculators* (a Word more ſonorous, and longer by two Syllables than that of *Inoculators*) are as inconſiſtent and changeable in their Opinions? One while they aſſerted, that it was impoſſible to give the *Small Pox* by this Method; when Experience had convinc'd them, ſome of 'em at leaſt, of the Untenableneſs of this Doctrine; then they allow'd, if it prov'd mortal, that it was the *Small Pox*; if they eſcaped, to be ſure they would have them again; If it was a favourable Sort, then there was ſome inveterate Diſtemper tranſplanted with it; If any Boils or Impoſthumations appear'd at the going off of the *Diſeaſe*, thoſe were the Effect of the *Inoculation*, not the Conſequence of the *Small Pox* in General, or of the Conſtitution of the Patient. Theſe are certainly, not the Reaſonings of ingenious and inquiſitive Philoſophers, but the Cavils of intereſted Diſputants; and it would be ridiculous, for any Man to be determin'd by the jarring Opinions, either of the one Side or t'other.

There is nothing material in the Way of Argumentation, 'till we come to *Page* 62. There this *Practice* is condemn'd, as it tends to propagate and continue an Infection in any Place: Here again it is the *Small Pox*; elſe why ſhould it ſpread the *Small Pox*? I anſwer, if it be true, that the Generality of Mankind have the *Small Pox*; if they

are

re rare in ſome Years, they muſt be rife in thers; becauſe a new Stock of Subjects uſceptible of the Diſtemper is produc'd; and ne Operation of this Diſtemper upon the Maſs of Mankind in any particular Place, is early uniform. When this general Run of ne *Small Pox* happens; I take it to be indifrent to the Maſs of the Inhabitants of any lace in general, except in this one particur, that when the Diſeaſe is produc'd by a ad Conſtitution of Air, as it is moſt Epidenical, ſo it is then moſt mortal. Now if nis Diſtemper ſhould happen to be propagad by an artificial Method in a favourable eaſon, would not this be rather an Advanage to Mankind than otherwiſe? For examle, The Doctor alledgeth that hardly one f a hundred hath dy'd of the natural Sort his Year; would it not then have been ighly profitable to Mankind, that a general Run of the *Small Pox* had happen'd in ſo faourable a Seaſon; and this would ſtill opeate more ſtrongly for the Benefit of Mankind, if not only the Seaſon, but the Method of Propagation had ten to one of odds of roducing a mild Sort. So that this Argument of the Doctor's has the Misfortune, with a great many of the reſt, to prove the Contradictory of his Concluſion: But without taking the Advantage of the Doctor's hardy Aſſertion, that hardly one of a hundred have dy'd this Year of the *Small Pox*:

I will examine it a little by Numbers. I have not all the Bills of Mortality by me, but by a small Specimen, the Accompt stands thus:

	Dy'd of all *Diseases*.		Dy'd of the *Small Pox*.
1707.	21600	1707.	1078
	21291		1687
	21800		1024
	24620		3138
	19833		0915
	21198		1943
	21057		1614
	26569		2810
	22232		1057
	24436		2427
	23446		2211
1718.	26523	1718.	1884
	274605		21788

By which it appears that the single Branch of Mortality occasion'd by the *Small Pox* is some Years $\frac{1}{8}$ and in a Circle of twelve Years about $\frac{1}{12}$ of the whole Mortality in general; For 21,788 is near $\frac{1}{12}$ of 274,615. During this Term of Years, *London* wanted an Addition of near 22000 People yearly to keep it equally full. If all Mankind had the *Small Pox*, then 22000 People, one Year with another had it; of which $\frac{1}{12}$ dy'd; If one

one half of Mankind had the *Small Pox*, then 1 out of 6, who had the *Diſtemper*, dy'd of it. Which, by the way, ſhows the Doctor to be out in his Calculation; for if only 1000 die this Year, as perhaps may appear by the Bills, 100,000 muſt have been ſick of the *Diſtemper*, to make his Aſſertion true, *that one only of a hundred dy'd*: If he means it only of Children, it is a ſtrong Argument for *Inoculation*, becauſe it allows that to be a favourable Age.

By the Bills of Mortality of *Breſlaw* it appears, that the Maſs of Mankind loſe above 25 *per Cent*, before they are a Year old; that is, of a 100 that are born, more than 25 die that firſt Year: I may ſay with great Probability that not $\frac{1}{9}$ of thoſe have the *Small Pox* at all; but die of other *Diſeaſes*; and that in the Account, as it ſtands before us 8 of 9 of Infants may be reekon'd neither Subjects of the *Diſtemper*, nor of this Practice, but as it were *non-Entities*. Therefore out of the 22000 People, the yearly Recruits of *London* abovemention'd, ſubſtracting 4000, there remains 18000, of which yearly there died above 1800 of the *Small Pox*; that is, $\frac{1}{10}$: So that the *Small Pox* may be reckon'd to cut off $\frac{1}{10}$ of Mankind above the Age of one Year. I wiſh the World is not malicious enough to ſay, that Phyſicians (like the Clergy) are now ſtrugling for their Tenths. But to proceed, If, as I ſaid, all Mankind a-

bove a Year old have the *Distemper*, 1 out of 10 dies of it; If one half, then 1 out of 5, which have the *Distemper* the natural way, dies of it: If $\frac{1}{4}$ of Mankind have the *Small Pox* once in their Life, then of them 2 out of 15 die: If $\frac{5}{6}$, then 3 out of 25, which have the *Distemper*, die of it. According to D. *Nettleton*'s Calculation; out of 1245 who had the natural *Small Pox* in some Neighbouring Towns in *Yorkshire* there died 270, which is about 22 out of a hundred. As to the prudential Part of *Inoculation*, it is all one whether a greater or lesser Number have the *Small Pox*; for the Chance of not dying by the *Small Pox* the natural Way, is made up of the Chance of escaping the *Distemper*, and that of escaping in the *Distemper*. If $\frac{1}{2}$ of Mankind have the *Distemper*, it is $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{10}$: If $\frac{1}{4}$ of Mankind have the *Distemper*, then it is $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{5}$ or $\frac{6}{80}$ or $\frac{1}{10}$ *&c.* Still all Mankind must be consider'd with the Seeds of a Distemper within them, which has the Chance of 1 to 9 to cut them off. Then surely they don't merit such hard Names, of *Homicides and Spreaders of Infection*, who do but attempt to lessen the Dread and Danger of this terrible Pestilence.

By the Accounts of the *Inoculation* in *England* and the *Plantations*, tho' it is an early Practice, and has not been manag'd with due Care and Circumspection; out of about 500 on whom it has been perform'd, the Enemies

of

of the Practice have not produc'd the Names of above 3 Persons that have died; allowing their Deaths chargeable on this Practice, which I believe is not in Fact true: A Practice which brings the Mortality of the *Small Pox* from one in ten to one in a hundred, if it obtain'd universally would save to the City of *London* at least 1500 People yearly; and the same Odds wou'd be a sufficient prudential Motive to any private Person to proceed upon, abstracting from the more occult and abstruse Causes which seem to favour this Operation. It is a self evident Proposition, that a Person who receives the Infection by *Inoculation*, has a much fairer Chance for his Life, than he who takes it the natural Way; unless it can be affirmed, that the having the Election of all the Circomstances of the Disease, is of no manner of Advantage. For Example, it must be of some Benefit, to know that one is to have the Distemper nine or ten Dayes before it comes; rather than to be surpris'd, or perhaps mistaken in it. To have it at an Age when it is not so mortal: To take it when the Body is in a temperate and cool State, rather than in a contrary one: When the Constitution of the Air is favourable, rather than malignant: After a cool Dyet and other due Preparations, rather than after a Surfeit or a drunken Bout. For if the principal Strokes towards the Cure, are in the Regimen, in the

Begin-

Beginning of a Diſtemper; it muſt be ſtill more ſo, in a Regimen before it begins. If the Doctor will deny theſe Truths, I have done. But if the having all the Circumſtances abovemention'd in one's Power be of ſome Advantage, then the *Practice of Inoculation* cannot be hurtfull but beneficial to Mankind in general: Then why muſt an Experiment already practis'd with Succeſs in another Country, that bids fair to ſave the Lives of Multitudes, be entirely laid aſide and cruſh'd in the Bud? Cannot the learned Phyſicians, who ſo zealouſly oppoſe it, have a little Patience, and Time will clear up many Things in it, which perhaps may be now doubtful? Therefore ſince this Practice cannot be hurtful but beneficial to Mankind in general, it ought not to be diſcouraged.

As to the Inconſiſtencies and Miſtakes, the Doctor is pleas'd to charge me withall: I ſhall always be ſo ingenuous as to own ſuch, as my Inadvertency or Want of Experience have ſubjected me to. What I wrote was according to the beſt Information or Experience I had at that Time. General Propoſitions, in practical Matters, are not to be underſtood in the Strictneſs of a Logical Univerſality. The Symptoms from which I exempted the Inoculated *Small Pox*, are to be underſtood in a Comparative Senſe, with regard to thoſe of the natural Sort; the Word *uſual* will juſtify this Meaning, in which

which any Reader, not quite Captious, will interpret them. If with all these Restrictions I cannot be favourably understood, I beg Pardon; and as I said before, I shall be always willing to recant any Mistake. But as on the one hand, I study to keep myself free from Prejudices, so as to be susceptible of any future Conviction, which may arise from *Experience*; so I wou'd not submit a Point already establish'd, to the silly Cavils of those who have none.

I am sure, I am not mistaken in the Account of the *Inoculation* at *Newgate*; but the Doctor is. I referr the Reader to my printed *Journal*; whereby it appears, that the Operation was fairly and equally perform'd on all: And I can with great Truth, declare, that I had no Intention to make any Difference in the Incisions; nor was there, indeed, any made. The Doctor not having seen *Evans*, the Man who had had the *Small Pox* before, till next Day, when they were partly heal'd, this might occasion his Mistake. Nor was the Matter taken from a violent Flux-kind, but from a full distinct Coherent kind, and at the proper Time. Mrs. *Tompions* Boil (as he call's it) on her Arm; was not the same from the first Day of the Eruption; nor the only one she had: But was a fair, regular Pustule of the *Small Pox*, of which also she had others, if he had been pleas'd to examine. *Alcock*,

who

who had the *Goal-Diſtemper*, had alſo 60 Puſtules, at leaſt, of the *Genuine Small Pox*; with a gentle Fever before the Eruption. As to all of them, having had but few Eruptions; I hope, that is no Objection againſt the Practice. And as to the Time and Manner of their Puſtules going off; they were much the ſame, as in the gentler Sort of *Small Pox*: Only that *Alcock* opening his with a Pin, made them fall off ſooner. The Doctor might have taken Notice, that *Eliz. Harriſon*, who had them as gently, at leaſt, as any of them; has been employ'd ſince in Nurſing above 20 People in the *Small Pox*, and never has catch'd them: Which any impartial Perſon will judge to be a better Proof of the Genuinneſs of the Diſtemper, than all his Obſervations can evince to the contrary.

As to Mr. *H---n*'s Caſe, it is true. But the Inference is only, that there was one Perſon, on whom the *Inoculation* did not take place. I hope the Doctor has not forgot that he own'd to me that Mr. *Colt*'s Children had the true *Small Pox*; tho' their Caſe differ'd in nothing from thoſe in *Newgate*; but in the Degrees of the Diſtemper.

As to the Experiment in St. *Thomas*'s *Hoſpital*, after two vaſtly large Inciſions, and an immoderate Quantity of the Matter applay'd; three Days and Nights Confinement of the Patient to his Bed, without opening his Bandage, a warm Regimen, in a hot Sea-

ſon; I viſited him, (to know the Truth of the Noiſe that was made) on the ſixth Day after the Operation, and ſaw no Eruptions, nor had he any; nor were his Inciſions digeſted: I took the Freedom to ask Doctor *Wadſworth* then preſent, whether the Sores (pointing at them) were like thoſe he ſaw at *Newgate?* And he fairly own'd, he cou'd not ſay they were. I again ſaw this Patient a Week after, but ſtill no Eruption; If any Eruptions happen'd between theſe Times, they could not be the *Small Pox:* And I believe, none who ſaw and attended both Experiments, can truly ſay, they were like thoſe in *Newgate.*

I own that it ſeem'd probable that the ſix Perſons in Mr. *Batt*'s Family might have catch'd the *Small Pox* of the Girl that was *Inoculated*; but it is well known that the *Small Pox* were rife not only at *Hertford*, but in ſeveral Villages round it, many Months before any Perſon was *Inoculated* there: Witneſs Mr. *Dobb*'s Houſe in *Chriſt's Hoſpital* Buildings, where he himſelf died of the worſt Sort with Purples; and his Children had it. Some other Families there, and particularly Mrs. *Moſs*'s, where the above-named *Elizabeth Harriſon, Inoculated* in *Newgate*, attended ſeveral Perſons under it, to prove whether ſhe would catch the Diſtemper by Infection; Both *Latin Boarding-Schools*; Mr. *Stout*'s and Mr. *Loyd*'s Fami-

lies; Mr. *John Dimſdale*'s Coachman and his Wife; and Mr. *Santoon*'s Maid-Servant, who was brought to the ſame Houſe, and died of the Confluent kind of the *Small Pox*; I took Matter from the ſaid Coachman to *Inoculate* Mr. *Batt*'s Daughter in the Country Farm Houſe, the *firſt* Ingrafted in that Country. After this I took Matter alſo from Mr. *Stout*'s Maid-Servant to *Inoculate* Mrs *Heath*'s two Sons; which were all I *Inoculated* in that Town. Beſides all theſe there were a great many more, whoſe Names I cannot at preſent call to mind both in Town and Country about it, who had the *Small Pox*, and ſeveral died of it, the Summer before I began this Practice: Theſe are Matters of Fact, which the Doctor's Author cannot diſprove. To charge then the Spreading the *Infection* and the Conſequences of it, thro' that Town, upon two ſingle Boys who were *Inoculated* in a Court in a manner ſeparated from all the reſt of the Town, which was fuller of the *Small Pox* before than after the *Inoculation*, is not agreeable to that Ingenuity which the Doctor ſeems to demand of his Adverſaries.

The Caſe of Mr. *De Grave*'s Daughter which fills up three or four Pages in the Letter, and upon which the Doctor lays the Foundation of his *Hypotheſis*, the Reader may pleaſe to take from her Father's own Words in his Letter annex'd. From which it appears

pears that the Girl had the *Small Pox* but once, of the favourable kind; and in all Probability by *Inoculation*. So far the Caſe is ſingular, that it did not take place till eleven Weeks after the Operation; and untill the Blood was put into a Ferment by violent Motion. Here the Doctor triumphs in his *Dilemma, Either ſhe had, or ſhe had not the* Small Pox *by Inoculation*; If the firſt, then it is plain *Inoculation* is no *preventive* of the *Diſeaſe*; If the ſecond, the *Experiment* is good for nothing. I think in this way of Argumentation, to make it concluſive, there ought to be a perfect *Enumeration*; but here is a *Third* Caſe, and the real one, not enumerated; which is, that the Girl had the *Small Pox*, and that but once, by *Inoculation*; tho' not at the ſame Time when the Doctor lays the Scene of his *Dilemma*. But to conſider the Second Branch; allowing that this *Small Pox* was the natural Sort, and not produc'd by *Inoculation*, of which, I think, the contrary is plain; ſure it is a ſtrange Inference to ſay, that becauſe *Inoculation* has not taken Effect in one Subject, it is therefore good for nothing. The Doctor's excellent Judgment will inſtruct him to reaſon with more Temper and Solidity in other Matters of his Profeſſion; and not make Uſe of his *Aphoriſm, That one Inſtance* is as good as a thouſand in Matters of Experience. What the Doctor ſays of his

Fears of a great Class of Hypothetical Diseases, is all vanish'd, and the Girl is very well. I refer the Doctor upon this Head of the Preventive Power of *Inoculation*, to the Letter which he lays so much Stress upon, from *Boston*; where his Ally in this Dispute owns, *That not one of the* Inoculated (being about three Hundred) *during the Space of five or six Months*, in a general Run of the *Small Pox*, *has had the* Small Pox *the natural Way, as far as we know*: But of this more afterwards.

As for his second Story of Captain *Hussart*, it requires only a bare Reading to make it ridiculous; For no unprejudic'd Person of common Sense can believe that one, after having been *Inoculated* twice without any Effect, would try it a third Time: But after a third Time, to try it a fourth, fifth, and sixth Time, passeth all Degrees of Credibility. But it seems this Captain was not very certain, whether it was five or six Times; one *Inoculation* had quite slipt out of his Memory: he wanted one Quality, which the Proverb demands in some Sort of People. Since the Doctor can give Credit to this Story of Captain *Hussart*, and at the same Time question the Truth of what is said by eminent Physicians, who writ from their own and other Peoples Observations on the Spot, where *Inoculation* is practis'd daily; I appeal to my Readers, if I may not with Justice tax him of being partially

tially *Credulous* or *Incredulous*, as Facts make for or againſt his Purpoſe. And with all due Reſpect to the Senate of *Boſton*, I queſtion whether a Bill, or an *Hypotheſis*, founded upon ſuch a Fact, is more extraordinary. But allowing it to be true, what is the Inference? That a Perſon, who could not catch the *Small Pox* by *Inoculation*, had them the natural Way: If that were granted, will it prove, that one who has the *Small Pox* by *Inoculation*, may afterwards have them the natural Way? If upon the ſame Authority, the Doctor can believe the Story of the *Muſcovite* Dragoon, or the *Inoculated* Soldiers in the *French* Army; I wiſh him much Joy. I promiſe him I will not (like the Gentry who went in queſt of St. *Alban*'s Trough) ride twenty Miles to be able to diſprove it. I ſhould be glad to know, which Way the Doctor ſupports ſo bold an Aſſertion, *That* [Page 17] *by the Account Dr.* Nettleton *gives, as alſo by the beſt Obſervation upon thoſe who have been* Inoculated *in this City, ſcarcely a fourth Part of them have had a true and genuine* Small Pox; I have read over carefully Dr. *Nettleton*'s Account, contain'd in his Letters printed in the *Tranſactions* of the *Royal Society*, N° 370; and for my Life I cannot find any Thing to juſtify this Aſſertion; on the contrary he ſays, *We have not yet found, that ever any had the Diſtemper twice, neither is there any Reaſon to ſuppoſe it poſſible; there being no Difference*

that

that can be obſerv'd betwixt the natural and artificial Sort, (if we may be allow'd to call them ſo) but only that in the latter the Puſtules are commonly fewer in Nuuber; and all the reſt of the Symptoms are in the ſame Proportion more favourable. I hope there is at leaſt as much Credit due to an ingenious Practitioner, who writes from a very extended Experience, as to one who writes for the moſt Part by Hearſay.

As to thoſe who have been *Inoculated* in *London*; to oppoſe my own, and other Perſons Teſtimony from ocular Inſpection, againſt his, who talks by Report, may ſeem perhaps too great Preſumption. I therefore challenge the Doctor to name the Caſes and Authorities whereby he ſupports ſuch a wild Aſſertion.

As to Mr. *Sp------r's* Caſe, I will not preoccupy my Reader with any Reflection; but refer him to the Matter of Fact here ſubjoin'd, as it is teſtify'd by the Surgeon and Apothecaries that attended him.

As to the Caſe of Lord *B------ts's* Servant, I refer to the Account ſubjoin'd.

He is juſt as much miſinform'd of the Caſe of Lord *F------s's* Son, who had a favourable Sort of *Small Pox*, and was in no Danger of his Life; as the Phyſician who attended him will readily own.

As to the unfortunate Accidents which have happen'd to ſome of the Firſt Rank by this

this *Ingrafting Method*; if I gueſs right who he means, one of them is perfectly well without any unfortunate Accident; and the Impoſthumation, which had no Dependance nor Communication with the Inciſion, is perfectly cur'd without any Exfoliation of the Bone, or any *Hectic Fever*. But it is hard to charge the common Accidents of the *Small Pox* in general, upon this Method in particular.

It is no leſs a Miſinformation, that the Children of a Nobleman, underſtood in his Letter, were *Ingrafted* from a bad Sort of *Small Pox*. As to what he ſays of the poorer Sort of *People of* Scotland, *running about with the* Small Pox *upon them, without either Shoes or Stockings*; the Doctor ſeems here to intend a Reflection, but I chooſe to avoid all Reflections, either National or Domeſtick. I believe the People of *England*, as well as thoſe of *Scotland*, for the moſt Part, neither wear *Shoes* nor *Stockings* in the *Small Pox*: As to their Cuſtom or Ability of *running about*, they are much in the ſame Condition, as they are here; ſome have them favourably, ſome otherwiſe, and every one has Conveniencies and Helps according to their Circumſtances.

As for the three Letters from *Boſton* in *New England*, printed by Way of *Appendix* to the Doctor's, It might ſuffice to ſay, that they are only a ſevere, and perhaps a juſt In-

vective

vective, againſt the Clergy and others, for meddling in this Branch of the Phyſicians Practice: Upon which Encroachment, ſome of the Faculty invoke the Vengeance of the Civil Magiſtrate; and threaten the Offenders, as *Poiſoners* and *Spreaders of Infection*, with Priſons and Gibbet's: And if the Laws in being are ſomewhat deficient, modeſtly call, as ſome others have done, upon the Legiſlature for new Ones. This general Conſideration is ſufficient to invalidate the Credit of any Thing that is ſaid by a Perſon ſo ſtrongly intereſted: But ſo great is the Force of Truth, that it has extorted enough from this partial Complainant to juſtify the Practice, which he ſo bitterly inveighs againſt. For firſt he owns, that the whole Practice of *Inoculation* was manag'd by unskillful Perſons; and that many *who dy'd or ſuffer'd much under* Inoculation, *if they had had better Management, might have had better Fate.* That the Practitioners neglected *as trivial both the Advantages of a ſuitable Seaſon, and a well-prepared Body*; *That they* Inoculated *all Ages and Conſtitutions from the Beginning*; *That they* Inoculated *Women with Child, and Hyſterical People*: And after all, *They practis'd it at firſt with indifferent good Succeſs*: *That it had been practis'd, ſince the Middle of* June *to the Date of his Letter,* Dec. 20. *upon above two hundred Subjects with various Succceſs.* He tells you in his ſecond Letter

ter, *That they had at that Time the Experience of two or three Hundred* Inoculated: And after all this, in all his three Letters, he gives you only two Letters of the Name of one *Inoculated* Person who dy'd, Mrs. *D---l.* He says at Random, *that others dy'd of it, whom Time may bring to Light.* Were the Bodies of those *Inoculated* Persons hid under Dunghills? Had they not Christian Burial? It is wondrous strange, that in a Place, where the Practitioners in Physick and the Magistrates both were against *Inoculation,* he could not come at the Knowledge of a Mortal Case but one, the *Inoculated* Mrs. *D----l,* who is trump'd up upon all Occasions: He says, *many of the* Inoculated *suffer much,* Page 2. What then? A Person that has the *Small Pox,* even in the gentlest Sort, must suffer, And at last, Page 10, he ingenuously acknowledges, *That the* Small Pox (acquir'd by *Inoculation*) *is frequently more favourable than in the common Way, and not altogether so mortal.*

Secondly, *That not one of the* Inoculated *during the Space of five or six Months has had the* Small Pox *in the natural Way, so far as we know*; that is, of about three hundred People *Inoculated,* some of which, no doubt, had only those Eruptions, which they will not allow to be the genuine *Small Pox*; In a Time, when the *whole Town and Country was an Hospital of People sick*

of the Diſtemper, and few Perſons exempt from its Rage, for the Space of five or ſix Months, not ſo much as one had the *Small Pox*, for *ought they knew*: I ſay, if ſuch a Caſe had happen'd, it is not probable it could have been conceal'd; and that this Acknowledgment from one, who is ſo zealous an Enemy to the Practice, is a ſtronger Proof of the Efficacy of it, for the Purpoſe intended, than all the *Ifs* and *May-be's* of this or any other Letter-Writer.

It had been fair in this Gentleman to have given in the Numbers that dy'd of the natural Sort of *Small Pox*, during that Seaſon; or to have ſtated the Caſe fairly between two or three Hundred ſick of the natural Sort, and as many of the *Inoculated* Kind, both under the Care and Direction of unskillful and unexperienc'd People: And then, perhaps, as in the *Inoculated* Kind, he could inſtance, by Name, only One that dy'd; In the other Sort he would have been puzzled to find the Names of thoſe who eſcap'd.

But to this he will ſay, that the *Inoculated Small Pox* propagated the Mortality of the natural Sort. There is a full Anſwer given to this Objection of ſpreading Infection before. I think it is hard to exclude Men from the Means of ſecuring themſelves from a great Peſtilence, upon a meer Suggeſtion: The Influence of the natural *Small Pox* upon Mankind, in any Place, in a Circle of

Years,

Years, may be affirm'd to be uniform with ſtrong Probability; and if the Air of any Place, in a contagious *Seaſon*, is ſuch, as renders the Diſtemper very mortal, it is a ſtrong Motive for People to take the Advantage of a good Seaſon, and ſecure themſelves in Time from a Plague, which is ſo likely to deſtroy them: And if Prudence only were to be conſulted, it would perhaps be much more the Duty of the Legiſlature to order, than to forbid this Practice. And no doubt, according to the Acknowledgment of the Enemies of this Practice, they would, by this Method, diminiſh the Mortality, and encreaſe the Number of their People; and the Magiſtrate is forc'd often upon more arbitrary Proceedings in any Peſtilence: But as that would ſeem too great an Encroachment upon the natural Rights of Mankind, I ſhould not approve of it. But on the other Hand, it would be a moſt Tyrannical Encroachment upon the ſame Rights, to debar Mankind from the lawful Means of ſecuring themſelves from the Fear and Danger of ſo terrible a Plague.

As for the particular *Fætor*, that, according to the Letter, *attends the Sores of the Inoculated*; it is much of a Piece with the Story of the *Kentiſh Long-Tayls*: It ſhews him to be an utter Stranger to the whole Practice; and makes one doubt, whether he ever ſaw a Caſe of *Inoculation* quite through. And the *Pointing at the* Inoculated *in the*

Streets, is as great an Instance of Barbarity, as the other is of Ignorance.

There is a Letter in Town from the Revd. Mr. *Mather* at *Boston* of a later Date, which has several remarkable Passages in it. *The Distemper* (meaning the Small Pox) *has lately visited and ransacked the City of* Boston; *and in little more than half a Year, of about five thousand Persons, that have undergone it, near nine hundred have died.*

But how many Lives might have been sav'd, if our unhappy Physicians had not poison'd and bewitch'd our People with a blind Rage, that has appear'd, very like a Satanick Possession, against the Method of Relief and Safety in the way of the Small Pox *Inoculated? I prevail'd with one Physician (and for it, I have had bloody Attempts made upon my Life by some of our Energumens) to introduce the Practice; and the Experiment has been made upon almost three hundred Subjects in our Neighbourhood, young and old, from one Year to seventy; weak and strong, Male and Female, white and black; in Midsummer, in Autumn and Winter: And it succeeds to Admiration.*

I cannot learn that any one has died of it, tho' the Experiment has been made under various and marvellous Disadvantages. Five or six have died upon it or after it; but from other Accidents.

He

He mentions afterward *that Cats had it; and takes notice of the same thing in Doctor* Leigh's *History of* Lancashire; *and subjoins,* That *it was generally complain'd that Pigeon-houses of the City continu'd unfruitful; and the Pigeons did not lay or hatch, as they us'd to do, all the while that the* Small Pox *was in its Epidemical Progress: And it is very strongly affirmed, that our Dunghill Fowl felt much of the like upon them.*

At last concludes; *with the great Benefit they have found by Blisters early apply'd and continu'd in the natural* Small Pox, *and is sorry it was so late before they fell into this Way; but it has constantly prosper'd: I know not, says he, that it has once miscarried since we came into it.* I refer the Reader to his Letter annex'd.

It appears by this Letter, that somewhat more than one out of five, and less than one out of six died of the Distemper. And likewise, by the Effects mention'd upon Animals, that the general Contagion was owing to a bad Disposition of the Air; and not chargeable upon *Inoculation.*

And lastly, notwithstanding the unfavourable Constitution of the Air, the *Inoculated* did well.

I doubt not but the impartial Reader is now satisfy'd that this Practice of *Inoculation* may be still beneficial to Mankind, notwithstanding any thing that the Doctor has

adduc'd

adduc'd to the contrary, either by way of Argument or Fact. And that by the ſame zealous Partiality, it had been eaſy to have cruſh'd any, the moſt uſeful Practice in Medicine in the Beginning. It is pretty remarkable, that in a Neighbouring Nation, where Agues are the beſt Branch of the Phyſicians Practice, the Uſe of the Bark has been, and is ſtill in a great Meaſure, ſuppreſs'd by Methods not much unlike what are us'd againſt *Inoculation*; and indeed every one of the Doctor's Arguments would have concluded more ſtrongly againſt the Uſe of the *Cortex*, than againſt this Practice. I will ſuppoſe any Stickler againſt the Bark to have reaſon'd thus in the Doctor's Strain. *A Drug that has been only us'd among Slaves, an illiterate unthinking People, who have the Advantage of a warm Climate, and a Spare Dyet, is not fit to be immediately diſpens'd to the* Engliſh, *whoſe Blood, ſpeaking of it as National, is the Product of the Richeſt Dyet: Is it not plain by the Diſeaſes that it often leaves behind it, that it ſpoils the Conſtitution? Witneſs the Jaundice, Tumours of the Legs, and other Cachexies that are often ſubſequent upon it. Beſides none but Empirics can give a Medicine of which they are not ſure of the Doſe; Is it not plain that it will not anſwer the Deſign of preventing the Diſeaſe for the future? For notwithſtanding the Uſe of this Drug, the Patient ſuffers many a Relapſe. Be-*

ſides

ſides there are not only one or two, but innumerable Inſtances of People who have died after the Uſe of it; and others, who have had a diſeaſed Conſtitution all the reſt of their Lives. The Diſpenſers of this Medicine diſagree widely among themſelves, both as to the Manner of its Operation and the Doſe; Some give it in Tincture; ſome in Subſtance; ſome in greater, ſome in leſſer Quantities, &c. *In fine, there are three Letters from a Friend in* New England, *which inform me that many who have taken the Bark have ſuffer'd very much; and Mrs.* D---l, *who had taken great Quantities of it, actually died,* &c. *Tho' I have not my ſelf made Uſe of this Medicine, nor ſeen much of the Effects of it; I am well aſſur'd, that not a fourth part of the Diſeaſes it pretends to cure, are Genuine Agues: Before I had ſeen the Practice of this Medicine, I affirmed, that is was impoſſible, it would cure an Ague; but I am willing to retract that Opinion, being convinc'd by an Experiment, that it does ſo ſometimes.* It were eaſy to carry this Parallel reaſoning thro' the whole Letter, not only with equal, but more Strength in moſt Places.

The Doctor, in appearing with ſo great Zeal againſt this Practice, is not the Repreſentative of the whole Faculty. For there are many of them who from their Diſintereſtedneſs and Innate Love to Mankind, are willing, that an Experiment ſhould go on,

which,

which, in Proportion to the Extenſiveneſs of the Practice, muſt neceſſarily diminiſh the Mortality of the *Small Pox* in general: This is a candid, as well as decent Way of proceeding. At the ſame Time, I only blame the Author of the Letter, and thoſe who take part with him, for their too early and ſtrong Prejudices; being unwilling to Cenſure their Intentions, which I hope, are for the Good of Mankind, as well as my own.

But there is ſtill a ſtronger * Objection againſt this Practice; *That it is unlawful, and firſt introduc'd by the Devil, who Ingrafted* Job *of the Confluent Sort of* Small Pox.

From uſeful Diſcoveries, there can always be drawn important Conſequences. *Firſt*, Hence learn we, that the *Small Pox* is an ancient Diſeaſe; for if it was convey'd to Job *by ſome ſuch Way as* Inoculation, the Matter muſt have been taken from ſome Body Infected with the Diſtemper. *Secondly*, That *Sydenham* was not the firſt that began the *cool Regimen*; for *Job* ſat down upon the Aſhes in the open Air; *his Friends ſaw him afar off*. *Thirdly*, That his Friends were tardy, above three Weeks before they came to ſee him; for in the Genuine Confluent Kind of *Small Pox*, it will be that Time before they can bear ſcraping with a Pot-

* Dr. *Maſſey's Sermon*, Page 6.

ſherd.

herd. *Fourthly*, Beloved, this confluent Sort of *Small Pox* were more gentle, to be ſure, than the common natural Ones; for he ſeems neither to have had Delirium, ſore Throat, nor Shortneſs of Breath; he talk'd diſtinctly and good Senſe.

Now here a Queſtion ariſeth, Whether an honeſt Man can do that which the Devil has done? I anſwer in the Affirmative; there are three things mention'd; of the Devil's Aſſembling himſelf (as in this Place) with the Sons of God; Believing, and Quoting of Scripture. All theſe Things a good Man may not only do, but is bound to do.

I readily agree with this Reverend Divine, that if *Inoculating* the *Small Pox* be an unlawful Action, it cannot be juſtify'd by the Good which may enſue from it; but that it is unlawful, muſt be prov'd, either by ſome natural or poſitive Law: That this Reverend Gentleman has brought no ſuch Proof, either from natural or reveal'd Religion, will appear plain upon a very ſhort Review of his Diſcourſe.

Page 13.] He ſays he will attempt to prove, *That Diſeaſes are utterly unlawful to be inflicted by any who profeſs themſelves Chriſtians*: He terms it very right; for it is an Attempt to Prove, and no more. By reſtraining the Prohibition to Chriſtians, one would think, there was ſome poſitive Command in the Goſpel againſt it; but he has brought none, which,

by the moſt forc'd Conſtruction, can prove *Inoculation* to be prohibited by the Chriſtian Diſpenſation. I know of no Immorality that is forbid to a Chriſtian, the Practice of which is allow'd to an Infidel. Indeed Morality is more clearly taught and more ſtrongly enforc'd by Rewards and Puniſhments amongſt us; but it does not change its Nature amongſt the reſt of Mankind. He does not wonder, that the Practice of *Inoculation* ſhould obtain, where the Doctrine of *Fatality* is believ'd; but the Misfortune is, that the Matter of Fact is quite otherwiſe: For if he had carefully perus'd Dr. *Wagſtaffe*'s Diſcourſe, which he ſo much commends, that would have inform'd him, *That no Body pretends to give us an Inſtance of an* Inoculated Turk. And why? Becauſe their Belief of a Fatality makes them neglect very much the ordinary Helps of Medicine for preſerving their Lives.

Page 14.] The Inſtances which he gives of Almighty God's having given a miraculous Power to Mankind to inflict Diſeaſes for their Puniſhment, does not prove, that He has not given them an ordinary one for their Benefit.

And his ſaying, [Pag. 15] *That no Man was ever yet condemn'd to an immediate Sickneſs, for Want of ſufficient Authority*; is, without any Proof. Diſeaſes are External, and Inmal; the Magiſtrate very often inflicts both: That Criminals are lawfully puniſh'd with the

Muti-

Mutilation of their Body, I ſuppoſe he will allow to be common. Is not that inflicting a Diſeaſe with a Witneſs? And are there not many Executions perform'd by Poiſon, which is inflicting an Internal mortal Diſeaſe? And here his own Argument turns upon him; for *if Diſeaſes are ſent for the Puniſhment of our Sins*, then it would ſeem to follow, that the Magiſtrate, who has a Power from God to puniſh our Crimes, has likewiſe a Power to inflict Diſeaſes, *for Sins that are manifeſt to him and all the World.* The greater Power of inflicting Death, certainly includes the leſſer in the Choice of the Means: If, for Example, there ſhould be a Law made to puniſh the *Inoculators* with the *Inoculation* of ſome Diſeaſe, I fancy this Reverend Divine would not think it ſinful or unreaſonable.

Page 16.] He ſpends a long Paragraph, to prove what no Body ever deny'd; That a Man cannot lawfully do all that is in his Power to do: And another as evident, That the Means, as well as the Intention, muſt be lawful; but theſe are only general Propoſitions: The Subſumption, that inflicting Diſeaſes for a good Purpoſe is unlawful, is only ſuppos'd, not prov'd.

Page 18.] He *doubts whether the Life of Man be a Good or not.* If the Life of Man is no Good, then, indeed, to act for the Preſervation of it, is not to act for any good End; and conſequently, not only this Pra-

ctice, but all others in Medicine, and many other charitable Actions, muſt be given up. The reſt of the Argument of this Paragraph, is grounded upon the Inſufficiency of this Method for the Purpoſe intended. The Doctor might have remember'd, from his Expoſition of his Text, *Job* had the *Small Pox* by *Inoculation* from the Devil, even of a favourable Sort; that he recover'd of them, and never had them again. But in this he muſt forgive me, if I put him in Mind, that he is out of his Sphere; and that notwithſtanding his Profeſſions to the contrary, he lays aſide the Divine, and takes upon him the Phyſician. The Queſtion here is, Whether giving a Diſeaſe with a good Intention, be in it ſelf an unlawful Action.

Page 20.] Another Argument is, *That a Law which forbids the Evil, forbids alſo every thing that has a Tendency to it; therefore all cauſeleſs and voluntary Mutilations are forbid:* And yet, notwithſtanding this Law againſt Mutilation, more expreſs than any againſt *Inoculation*, Surgeons cut off Peoples Limbs. Here the Intention hallows the Action, which is in itſelf expreſly forbid; and which is more, I believe no Surgeon will affirm, that in all Caſes, where Limbs are cut off, there is a direct Impoſſibility to ſave the Patient's Life otherwiſe; or that the Operation is always ſucceſsful. A Surgeon who cuts a Perſon for the *Stone*, even if his Patient dies of the Operation,

peration, does not think he has committed a mortal Sin, in inflicting a mortal Diſeaſe; and yet the Patient perhaps might have liv'd many Years, and not dy'd of the Diſtemper at laſt. The Difference of the two Caſes, the one being for Cure, the other for Prevention, does not change the State of the Queſtion; which, in general Terms, is this, Whether Mankind have a Lawful Power of inflicting Diſeaſes for good Purpoſes? A Perſon who has not had the *Small Pox*, may be very juſtly conſider'd, as having the Seeds of a mortal Diſtemper within him; and the Dread of it is ſurely a Suffering, that will juſtify the Lawfulneſs of uſing Means, which have the greateſt Probability of ſaving him from a Danger, which, for ought he knows, may be nearer and greater, than that of a Stone in the Bladder. Anxiety and Bodily Pain, don't differ ſo much, as to make an Action lawful in one Caſe, ſinful in the other.

Page 21.] But it ſeems *it is a Tempting of Providence*. And there is no great Difference between the *Devil's Propoſal to our Saviour, to caſt himſelf down headlong, and that of* Inoculation. It is wonderful, into what Abſurdities, Zeal for an Opinion, will drive a Man, even to aſſert that there is no Difference between a Man's running into a Danger abſolutely unneceſſary, and from which nothing but a direct Miracle can ſave him; and a Venturing on a ſmall Hazard to

avoid

avoid a much greater. The Case put it as disadvantagiously as possible, more resembles that of a Person who leaps out of a Window for fear of Fire, and surely that can never be reckon'd a Mistrust of Providence, even if he did it before he was much in Danger; for no body can say that God Almighty may not save a Man from Fire in the ordinary Course of his Providence; And if a Person, who being prompted by his too early Fears had taken this Course, and lost his Life by the Fall; no body will arraign him of *Self-murder*: He might have done an imprudent, but not a sinful Action. The Parents who suffer their Children to converse with their infected Relations; which differs in no Moral Point from the Case of *Inoculation*, would think it very hard to be treated as Homicides or Murderers of their Children, when the very Action proceeds from, the contrary Principle, extreme Tenderness.

Pag. 22.] In the former Page, it was a presumptuous Trust; in this, it is an intire Mistrust of Providence. He is sure to have the *Inoculators* some way or other.

Pag. 23.] They cannot pray for a Blessing upon their Endeavours; because Prayer supposes the Use of lawful Means.

I believe the contrary is true, for as a Person, who is *Inoculated*, puts himself more immediately into the Hands of God, if he has any Sense of Religion, cannot avoid praying

praying for a Bleſſing upon the Means, which, to be ſure, he thinks lawful, and has not yet been prov'd to be otherwiſe.

Page 24.] His Argument to prove that *Inoculation* tends to promote Vice and Immortality is the moſt extraordinary of all. This it does, by taking off the Dread of the *Small Pox*, and conſequently the Reſtraints of Sobriety that Mankind lie under upon that Account. This Reverend Gentleman has very juſtly found fault with one Maxim, to *do Evil that Good may come of it*: But he has eſtabliſh'd one, juſt as dangerous in the room of it, *not to do Good leaſt Evil come of it*. For if the Diminiſhing the Fear of Dying of Diſeaſes catch'd by Irregularity, is an Evil, then an able Phyſician is a common Nuiſance. We have reaſon to be thankful, that there are a ſufficient Number left, who cannot be charg'd with being Encouragers of Vice and Immorality, upon this Score. This Principle in its full Extent would deſtroy all Works of Charity and Mercy; for the Hope of Forgiveneſs is an Encouragment to do Injuries; and the Hope of being reliev'd in Want is a Diſcouragement to Induſtry.

I am touch'd with the devout Reflections upon Providence, that are all along ſpread thro' his Sermon, to which I ſubſcribe with all my Heart; but I cannot ſo much commend the Diſtorting thoſe great and ſolemn

Truths

Truths of our Holy Religion to mantain little Party Intereſts and faſhionable Opinions. The Text that is quoted Pag. 22. that the very Hairs of our Head are numbred; I take to be a ſtronger Argument againſt Periwigs and Shaving; than all that the Sermon contains againſt *Inoculation:* Our Hairs of our Beards were given us for an Ornament by Providence, and it is known, that many have catch'd great Colds with mortal Diſeaſes enſuing upon them by Shaving. Is not a Man anſwerable for all the bad Effects that follow upon an unwarrantable Action that contradicts the very Intention of Providence?

The Peroration Page 29, is equal to any Piece of the whole Performance, *Let the Atheiſt and the Scoffer, the Heathen and the Unbeliever diſclaim a Dependance upon Providence: Let them* Inoculate *and be* Inoculated, *&c.* I think this clinches the whole Matter; and this Reverend Gentleman has furniſh'd us with a new, ſenſible and religious Teſt, an Atheiſt or Infidel can be found out, as a Witch, by the Marks upon his Body: And that, as it has been intimated already, that the Devil was the firſt *Inoculator;* I think, it is not impoſſible that the next zealous Preacher upon this Subject may prove the Cicatrices of *Inoculation* to be the Mark of the Beaſt. Thus it appears, that the Doctors Poſition, of the Unlawfulneſs of inflicting Diſeaſes for good Purpoſes, is groundleſs, and contrary to the common Uſages of Mankind. I

I have been oblig'd to be the more particular in answering this *Sermon*, because the Charge in it against the *Inoculators*, is heavier than that in the Letter, in as much as Immorality is a greater Fault than bad Practice in Physick.

From all that I have said, I will draw this one Conclusion; that there does not appear as yet any Objection of Weight enough to stop the Progress of the Practice of *Inoculation*. But if upon future Trials, it should be found that the Inconveniencies do overballance the Advantages of it; I shall then be as ready to condemn, as I am now to justify it.

Certificate *of the Honourable Mr.* WILLIAM SPENCER's *DEATH.*

April 22, 1722.

UPON Examining the Body of the Honourable *William Spencer*, Son of the Right Honourable the late Earl of *Sunderland*; We found the *Small Pox* of a mix'd Sort, distinct in some Parts, and confluent in others; almost dry'd and scal'd throughout the Body: All the Inward Parts were in their natural State, and free from any Mark of the *Small Pox*. In the Right Ventricle

of the *Heart* there were two *Polipus's*, whereof one was branch'd out into the *Arteria Pulmonalis*. In the Head, we found the Surface of the Brain full of Water; and the Substance of it flabby; the Ventricles of it being as full of Water as they could hold; The *Plexus Choroides* being white by soaking in that Water: The *Basis* of the *Brain* was also full of Water. In the *Longitudinal Sinus*, there was a long and pretty large *Polypus*; and likewise one in the *Lateral Sinus*. The *Cerebellum* was in its natural State.

Apr. 22. 1722. Sign'd thus, *Claudius Amyand*, *Isaac Garnier*, *Thomas Garnier*, *John Reilliez*, *John Dolignon*. Apothecar

N. B. The Child seem'd to be in a fair Way on *Saturday* the 21*st*, 'till Two a-Clock in the Afternoon, when he was seiz'd with a Convulsion Fit, of which he dy'd in a Quarter of an Hour.

This is also Sign'd thus, *Claudius Amyand*, *Isaac Garnier*, *Thomas Garnier*, Apothecar

Mr.

The CASE of *Mr.* DEGRAVE's *Daughter, in a* LETTER *to Mr.* MAITLAND.

SIR,

I Find my Daughter's Case has made some Noise in Town; and has been misrepresented. It was thus: She was *Inoculated* the 23d of *Febr.* 1721-2; and as I saw her daily during the three Weeks that she was confin'd after the *Inoculation*, so I can affirm, no *Small Pox* ever appear'd upo nher during that Time, but only Heats and Flushings, attended sometimes with Heaviness and Pain in her Head, and a little more Quickness of Pulse than usual, and oftentimes without any Disorder at all: None of those Heats and Flushings ever came to Perfection, or to any thing like the *Small Pox*, which gave my Daughter some Uneasiness; and the rather, that the other Persons, who had been *Inoculated* at the same Time, and in the same House with her, had a very fair distinct *Small Pox*, and yet had less Sickness than She: Nor did the Incisions in her Arms discharge so much and so long as theirs did; and therefore were compleatly heal'd in less than three Weeks

Time, when the Sores of the other Perſons were yet large and running. Thus all Expectation of her having the *Small Pox* by the *Inoculation* being over, ſhe was purg'd once or twice, and then diſcharg'd from her Confinement, the 17th of *March* following. Nay, it was believ'd, ſhe never would have that Diſtemper; for having been very much expos'd to the Infection, when ſhe was but two Years of Age, and yet more when ſhe was about Eight, without contracting it, this laſt Tryal being unſucceſsful, ſeem'd to give a tolerable Ground for this Opinion. However my Daughter continu'd diſcompos'd, and out of Order, when ſhe came Home; the Heats and Fluſhings abovemention'd ſtill ſubſiſting on her, though in a leſſer Degree; her Stomach loathing Fleſh-meats, and her Reſt diſturb'd with Dreams and Horrors. She had likewiſe two ſmall Boils, one under her Arm, and another on her Side: But none of theſe Accidents were troubleſome enough to hinder her Attendance on her accuſtom'd Buſineſs within and without the Houſe: However theſe continuing for about two Months after ſhe came Home, ſhe was purg'd once or twice, in order to remove them; but ſtill they ſubſiſted upon her, not to any Degree, 'till the *Small Pox* broke out upon her, which happen'd in this Manner: Three Days before, ſhe had heated herſelf extraordinarily; the firſt, by going to the *Camp* and back again,

gain, on Foot, in a very warm Day; the ſecond, by walking heartily to the *Charter-Houſe*, to ſee her Brother, and returning Home; and the third Day in going and ſitting at the *Play-Houſe* in *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*: As ſhe ſat at this laſt Place, the *Small Pox* broke out upon her: at leaſt, I never perceiv'd it upon her, 'till her Return; at which my Daughter was ſurpriz'd, ſhe having had no Illneſs whatever, that could hinder her Pleaſure at the Play, and her walking Home; or any ſuch precurſory Warnings of that Diſtemper, which I hear have been divulg'd Abroad. As ſoon as the *Small Pox* had appear'd, ſhe recover'd her Stomach for thoſe Fleſh-meats ſhe had loath'd before; and came to that natural compos'd Sleep, of which ſhe had been depriv'd ſince the *Inoculation*; And ſhe having gone through the moſt favourable Periods of that Diſtemper, ſhe got well in Eight Days from That I perceiv'd the firſt Eruption; ſo that I muſt conclude, from the Symptoms which my Daughter was by Times afflicted with, during Eleven Weeks after ſhe had been *Inoculated*, that it appears evident to me, the *Small Pox* ſhe had then, was the Effect of the *Inoculation*, although it has ſhew'd itſelf much later than is uſual, after that Operation. As to the *Itch*, that appear'd upon her about the ſame Time with the *Small Pox*: I can only account for it thus; She had been Infected by her Brother, about

three

three Months before she was *Inoculated*, and I thought her cur'd of it by the same Means that were Efficacious for the Cure of her Brother. It is certain that when she was, there was no Appearance subsisting of that Distemper, nor any Shew of it, 'till that Time the *Small Pox* appear'd upon her. However, she is perfectly cur'd of the *Itch*, by the same Means that were us'd at first: And I thank God, my Daughter is at present as well, if not better, in every Respect, than ever she was in her Life.

I am, SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

August 23, 1722.

ISAAC DEGRAVE.

A Letter from Dr. NETTLETON, *at* Halifax *in* Yorkshire, *to Dr.* JURIN, R. S. Secr.

SIR,

IN Answer to what you require from me, as to what has been farther done, I have only to add, that since I writ to Dr. *Whitaker*, I have made the *Insition* upon about fifteen Persons, who have all had the Distemper very favourably, and got thro' it with a great

great deal of Eaſe. As nothing uncommon or extraordinary did happen in any of theſe Caſes, it will not be neceſſary to trouble you with a particular Account of any of them: They were moſt of them at ſome Diſtance; the *Small Pox* being, in a great Meaſure, gone from this Town and Neighbourhood.

I am very ſenſible of the Favour done me by the Royal Society, who were pleaſed to take Notice of my Letter to Dr. *Whitaker*, which you had nothing to move you to, beſides a generous Diſpoſition to encourage the ſmalleſt Attempts towards any thing, that may tend to publick Advantage. I muſt own that all the Information I had concerning this Affair, which I have happen'd to be engaged in, was entirely from the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*. 'Tis now about ſix Years ſince the Royal Society did communicate to the World ſome Letters from two very conſiderable Phyſicians reſiding in *Turky*, whoſe good Senſe or Integrity we had no reaſon to call in queſtion; theſe Gentlemen did ſolemnly aſſure us, that the Method of *Inoculation* had been for many Years practis'd in thoſe Parts of the World, with almoſt conſtant Succeſs. I had, as well as all others who have been engaged in the Practice, with ſufficient Sorrow and Concern, been called to many in the *Small Pox*, whoſe Caſes were ſo deplorable, as to admit of no Relief. And therefore I could not but be very thoughtful about

about this Method, which promiſed to carry Perſons thro' that cruel Diſtemper, with ſo much Eaſe and Safety. I was ſo far from knowing that it was a Crime, that I always thought it the Duty of our Profeſſion, to do what we could to preſerve the Lives of thoſe who commit themſelves to our Care. And I know no Reaſon, why we ought not, with all humble Thankfulneſs to Almighty God, to make Uſe of any Means, which his good Providence ſhall bring to Light conducing to that End. This Matter, tho' of ſo great Importance, lying dormant ſo long after it was known, is, I preſume a ſufficient Proof, that none have been very forward to try Experiments. But when we had the Account in the publick Papers, that it had by their *Royal-Highneſs*'s Command been done with Succeſs at *London*, I could not be ſatisfy'd without trying it here. I was ſoon convinced, that it would be of very great Uſe; and the more Experience I have had of it ſince, the more I am confirm'd in the ſame Opinion. I believe all others, who have ſeen any thing of this Practice, are in the ſame Sentiment, and there is no doubt, but in a few Years the World will acknowledge the Service, which the Royal Society have done to Mankind, in firſt revealing to this Part of *Europe*, a Thing ſo beneficial as it will certainly prove; for tho' ſome few unfortunate Accidents may ſometimes happen, yet theſe will be very rare

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in comparison of the many sad and disastrous Events, which this Distemper has been, and ever will be very fruitful of, while it is left to rage in its full Force and Violence.

Sir, I doubt not but when you have collected a sufficient number of Observations for it, you will be able to demonstrate, that the Hazard in this Method is very inconsiderable, in proportion to that in the ordinary way by accidental Contagion, so small, that it ought not to deter any body from making use of it. In order to satisfy my self, what Proportion the Number of those that die of the *Small Pox*, might bear to the whole Number that is seized with the Distemper; in the Natural way, I have made some Enquiry hereabouts, and I shall take the Freedom to transmit the Accounts to you, because I believe you may depend upon their being taken with sufficient Care and Impartiality. In *Halifax* since the Beginning of last Winter, 276 have had the *Small Pox*, and out of that Number 43 have died. In *Rochdale*, a small Neighbouring Market Town, 177 have had the Distemper, and 38 have died. In *Leeds*, 792 have had the *Small Pox*, and 189 have died. It is to be noted, that in this Town, the *Small Pox* have been more favourable this Season than usual, and in *Leeds* they have been more than usually mortal; but upon a *Medium* in these three Towns, there have died nearly 22 out of every hundred, which is above a *fifth*

Part, of all that have been infected in the natural way. I have in these Accounts confin'd my self to the Limits of the Towns. The Numbers that have had the *Small Pox* in the Country round about, is vastly greater; but the Proportion of those that die is much the same. I have made the Enquiry in several Country Villages hereabouts, in some I found the Proportion to be greater, in others less, but in the main it is nearly the same.

I am, &c.

Halifax, June 16. 1722.

THOMAS NETTLETON.

Mr. MATHERS Letter from *Boston* in *New England*.

March 10th 172½.

SIR,

SO considerable a Part of Mankind fearfully perishing by the *Small Pox*; and many more of us grievously suffering by that miserable Distemper, you will allow me to entertain you with a few more Communications, and writ (I think it's) a fourth Letter upon it.

The

The *Distemper* has lately visited and ransack'd the City of *Boston*; and in little more than half a Year, of more then five thousand Persons that have undergone it, near nine hundred have died. But how many Lives might have been saved, if our unhappy *Physicians*, had not *poison'd and bewitch'd* our People with a *blind Rage*, that has appear'd very like a *Satanick Possession*, against the Method of Relief and Safety in the way of the *Small Pox* Inoculated.

I prevail'd with one Physician, (and for it I have had bloody Attempts made upon *my Life* by some of our *Energumens*) to introduce the Practice; and the Experiment has been made upon almost three hundred Objects in our Neighbourhoud, Young and Old; (from one Year to seventy) weak and strong; Male and Female, White and Black; in Midsummer, in Autumn, in Winter, and it succeeds to Admiration.

I cannot learn that any one has died of it; tho' the Experiment has been made under various and marvellous Disadvantages. Five or six have died upon it, or after it, but from other Diseases or Accidents; chiefly from having taken the Infection in the common way, by Inspiration, before it could be given them in this way of *Transplantation*. However at present I need say no more of this, having already given you some Report of our Proceedings in it.

To them who are under the *Inoculation* of the *Small Pox*, we commonly give a *Vomit*, in the time of their *Decumbiture*, a Day or two before the expected Eruption. One of our Patients not vomiting ſo freely as he would have done, thruſt a Finger or two into his Throat, which fetch'd up, what was to be diſcharg'd from his uneaſy Stomach; He had but a few of the *Small Pox*, and the Puſtules were ſufficiently of the *diſtinct Sort*; as it uſes to be where they have the *Small Pox Inoculated*; but the Fingers that had been thus employ'd, prov'd as full as they could hold, of the *confluet Sort*, which he now thought his whole Body would have been, if we had not in this Way prevented it.

Doctor *Leigh* in his *Natural Hiſtory* of *Lancaſhire*, counts it an Occurrence worth relating, that there were ſome Catts known to catch the *Small Pox*; and paſs regularly thro' the State of it, and then to die. We have had among us the very ſame Occurrence.

It was generally obſerv'd and complain'd, that the *Pigeon-Houſes* of the City continu'd unfruitful, and the *Pigeons* did not *hatch* or *lay* as they uſed to do, all the while that the *Small Pox* was in its Epidemical Progreſs: And it is very ſtrongly affirm'd that our Dunghil Fowl felt much of the like Effect upon them.

We

We have so many among us, who have been visited with the *Plague* in other Countries many Years ago, and who have never been arrested with the *Small Pox* after it, tho' they have been exposed as much as any other People to it; that it now begins to obtain a Belief with us, that they who have had the *Plague*, will never have the *Small Pox* after it.

I will add but one Thing more. For Succour under the *Small Pox*, where Life is in Danger, after all the Methods and Medicines, that our *Sydenham* and others rely upon; I can assure you, we have yet found nothing so sure as this; Procure for the Patient, as early as may be, by *Epispastiks* a plentiful Discharge at the *Hand-writs*, or Ancles, or both, (I say as early as my be) and keep them running till the Danger is over. When the Venom of the *Small Pox*, makes an evident or violent Invasion on the Nobler Parts this Discharge *does wonderfully*. I am sorry it was so late before we fell into this Way; but it has *constantly prosper'd:* I know not that it has once miscarried, since we came into it.

March 10. 1721-22.

My

My Lord B---ſt's *Servants Caſe, by one that conſtantly attended him.*

MY Lord *B---ſt's* Six Children were *Inoculated* the 18*th April:* Five of them had got thro' the *Small Pox* before the 30*th*, when his Servant was *Inoculated.* He came from *Cirenceſter* to My Lord's Houſe in *London* about the Time that his Children had the *Small Pox* on them, with an Intent to be Inoculated; but Matter could not be found ſo ſoon as deſired, and the Fellow in the mean time liv'd among the Servants that attended on My Lord's Children: Whether he had contracted any Infection by that Commerce is not determin'd; or whether the Diſorder he had on him three or four Days before he was Inoculated, may be aſcribed to that, as ſome have thought, or to a Change of Dyet and Air, or only to a Cold caught; 'tis moſt certain he complain'd then of Pain in his Head and Bones; and was feveriſh. Doctor *Mead* was conſulted, and order'd him to be blooded, vomited, and other Medicines for his Relief; and that the Inoculation ſhould be Poſtpon'd till after his Recovery: For this End he was remov'd out of My Lord's Houſe to a Nurſe, who takes People in for the *Small Pox.* He got well of his Complaints the 28*th April;* and 'twas thought proper to Inoculate him the 30*th Ditto.* He kept well till the

5*th*

5*th May*, and then had no other Diſorder on him than what is uſual before the Eruption of the *Small Pox* after Inoculation. On the 6*th* the Eruptions were plain of the diſtinct large Kind, and he was relieved on that Account; but at Night his Complaints returned on him, and were rather more ſevere than they had been, he having then a kind of *Dilirium*, frequent Vomitings and Stools; Theſe continuing the 7*th*, Doctor *Arbothnot* was call'd to his Aſſiſtance. Doctor *Mead* ſaw him alſo the next Day. They preſcrib'd ſeveral things, which had the deſir'd Succeſs; but at this Time his Body was cover'd with *Small Pox*, and moſt of it of the confluent Sort. He continu'd in a tolerable good Way till the 11*th* of *May*, when his Fever was ſharper on him, with a *Dilirium* and Difficulty of Breathing. He was then blooded and bliſterd, but without any Effect. He died the 12*th*, and was open'd the 13*th*. Then upon Inſpecting the Outſide of his Body, the Face and Limbs were found as full of *Small Pox* as they could hold; as were alſo two Places in his Breaſt and Shoulders; they all appearing of the Confluent Sort. Nothing Material was obſerv'd in the Diſſection of his Body, ſaving that the Lungs were Inflamed and mortified; and that in the Cavities of the Thorax there was a pretty large Quantity of bloody Matter extravaſated.

I Here think fit to declare, that whatever Pamphlets, Advertiſements, *or* Queries *are, or ſhall hereafter be publiſh'd in* News Papers *or otherwiſe, as ſome have lately been, with unknown or fictitious Names of Perſons Inoculated; and falſe in Fact, maliciouſly intended to Diſcredit this Practice, and impoſe upon the Publick; I will not take any Notice of them, except the Author will own his Name, and bring ſufficient Vouchers for what he advances.*

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Page 3. line 26. r. more certainly. *Pag.* 24. line 30. r. applied.

